DEPARTURE.

sat your journey of so many days, athout a single kits, or a good by? new, indeed; that you were parting son il so we sate within the low sun's rays,

Vell, it was well hear you such things speak,

ring the luminous, pathetic lash mee you spoke so low that I could scarcely t all at once to leave me at the last, we at the wonder than at the loss aghast,

fath not one kiss, nor a good by, and the only-loveless look the look with -Coventry Patmore.

NEAR-SIGHTED MAN'S EXPERIENCE

Thrilling Discovery in Boyhood-My opla Leads to Cataract. M. Francesque Sarrey, the well-known

each critic, has written a little work which well worth perumi by virtue of its charm-; style and the freshness and force with i is he describes the course and the dangers near sightedness. His book is an auto-craphy, so far as relates to his eyes. He car-sighted. Many physicians assert that ersons are neger born neur-sighted, but only essent so. However, science may think that she pleases, but I was born myopic." The very day on which his infirmity was a overed is indefibly stamps to on his mem-cy, and his necount of it is quite worth expressibility. "Then day prompted by the

inscribing. "One day, prompted by the irit of mischief, I got hold of the big silver ctacles which my father always wore, and aged them on. Fifty yours have present see then, but the sensation I expericel is keen and thrilling to this day. I ive a cry of astonishment and joy. Up to liat moment 1 had seen the lofty dome above ne only as thick, group cloth, through which to ray of sunlight ever fell. Now, Q wonder had delight, I saw that in this dome were ny little brilliant chinks; that it was made myriad separate and distinct leaves ough whose interstices the sunshine ftel, industing to their greenery a thouad tones of light and shade. But what sazed me most, what so enchanted me that annot speak of it to this day without emon, was that I saw suddenly between the es, and far away beyond them, little apses of the bright, blue sky. I chapped is hands; I was mad with astonishment and

ut moderate degrees of myopia are very comon, and myopia, as Sarcey states, is increasand spreading through Europe like some oblema discuss. Among the ancients it apars to have been practically unknown. As idea of this M. Saresy refers to the annt amphiticutes, in Which \$0,00 spects ors sat and viewed the games without a glass chaps, to be sure, the myopes of those days ight have learned to stay at home. er, that myopia is increasing there can be doubt. In fifteen years the proportion of ionbted myops in the Polytechnic School France has risen from \$, to 50 per cent. id 50 per cent, of the statients have to wear

in hear to remember that myopin has a tena y to increase unless numberless preenuis are taken, and that all myopic eyes are akeyes, to be looked after carefully by their sesor. In his own case the result of overuse al misuse of hiseyes, especially his attempts t along without glasses, was that he lost weight of one eye entirely, through dechosent of the retina, and that a catamet veloped in the other.

The loss of the eye he attributes to the efets of studying when a boy in a badly ighted school room, and he invokes all nothers to examine into the chool rooms. if they be not fairly fleeded with light, take ur on home again. To leave him bent for a years over dimly lighted books is, if he the least tendency to this trouble, almost ctain to lay up anyopis for his manhost; be be already myopic; if is to assure him a had old age."

Survey's description of the development of is cutaract and of its removal is vivid and amatic. The operation was successful, and now sees distinct objects even better than The epilogue to his story is: nember that all extreme myopia ends almost stablibly in catavact, and that nearly all myis may become extreme if the eyes are desert." - Medical Record.

The Cigarette Question Once More. The dimensions which eighrette manufacture has obtained is in their a phenomenon to be regarded with no small degree of appre-hersion. For it needs no special inquiry to reveal the fact that, while grown men—indifrent through ignorance to the invitation bey are giving to a variety of diseases, asthin laryngitis, bron hitis and general debil-Vare to be found who habitually smoke marettes, the amjority of consumers of the first of the continued application of pyroguerus acid from the paper is well known to

wever, that the eignrette accomplishes the arst results. Below the age of 30 tobacco monstrably produces the worst effects, reards physical development, dulls the brain, the other day, when a man in Paris called at a house where he had been dining two days have beart, and in the young permanent injury the concierge. "Are M. and Mine. X. at that important organ can be done by very the smoking.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Henng it Home the Pet's Body. The body of a pet dog that had died abroad on a recent English stemmer that sailed Boston. The owner, an American at of course, could not bear the thought

FIGHTING IN THE WILDERNESS.

Amid the Hum of Bullets-The Battle Line-An Uninspiring Sight.

I came on a body of troops lying in reserve a second line of battle, I suppose. I heard the hum of bullets as they passed over the low trees. Then I noticed that small limbs of trees were falling in a feeble shower in advance of me. It was as though an army of squirrels were at work cutting off nut and ine cone laden branches preparatory to lay-ing in their winter store of feed. Then, par-I saw a straggling line of men chai in blue. I saw a straggling line of men chai in blue. They were not standing as if on parade, but they were taking advantage of the cover affordet by trees, and they were tiring rapidly. Their line officers were standing behind them or in line with them. The smoke drifted to and fro, and there were many rifts in it. I saw scores of wounded men. I saw many dead soldiers lying on the ground, and I saw men constantly falling on the battle line. I could not see the Confederates, and, as I had gone to the front expressly to see a battle, I sushed on, picking my way from protective tree to protective tree, until I was about forty yards from the battle line.

The uprour was deafening. The builds flew through the air thickly. Now our line would move forward a few yards, now fall back. I stood behind a large oak tree and peopol around its trunk. I heard buliets "spat" into this tree, and I such buy reaficest that I was in danger. My heart thumped wildly for a minute. Then my threat and mouth felt dry and queer. A dead sergeant lay at my feet with a hole in his forehead just above his left eye. Out of this wound bits of brain cozed and slid on a bloody trail into his eye and thence over his cheek to the ground I leaned over the body to feel of it. It was still warm. He could not have been dead for over five minutes. As I stooped over the dead may bullets swept past me, and I became angry at the danger I had fosiishly gotten into. I unbuckled the dead man's cartridge belt and strapped it around me, and then I

picked up his rifle. I remember standing behind the large oak tree and dropping the ranged into the rifle to see if it was londed. It was not. So I loaded it, and before I fairly understood what had taken place I was in the rear rank of the battle line, which had surged back on the crest of a battle billow, barcheaded and greatly excited, and blazing away at an indistinct, smoke and tree obscured line of men clad in gray and slouch-hatted. The fire was rather hot and the men were falling pretty fast. Still it was not anywhere near as bloody as I had expected a battle to be. As a grand, inspiring spectacle it was highly mentisfac-tory, owing to the powder smoke obscuring the vision.—Frank Wilkeson in The Cleve-

Why New Orleans Wasn't Hombarded. Before Butler arrived with his troops, Admiral Farragut steamed up in his flagship, the Hartford, followed by his fleet, and took posession of the city in the name of the United States government. A company of marines was sent on shore, and shortly after the Stars and Stripes were floating over the custom house. The city was captured but not sub-jected, and Admiral Farragut, apprehending some attempt might be made to take down the colors, arranged a plan of action in case the attempt should be made. A couple of howit-zers were fastened in the rigging of the Hart-ford, and a man stationed at each one. From this elevated position the lookouts could command a good view of the custom house and the town. They were instructed at the first indication of an attempt to haul down the flag to fire their guns. A broadside from the Hartford would follow, and this would be the signal for the whole fleet to open fire on the

The next day was Sunday. Farragut, who was a very religious man, had ordered all hands below for prayers, only the officer of the day and the two lookouts remaining above deck. Rain threatened at the time and the fuses for igniting the big guns when in place were exposed to the weather. The officer, wishing to save the fuses from being spoiled went around to each gun and removed them to a place of shelter. Suddenly the flag was seen to go down from the custom house. lookouts fired their howitzers, and their prayers below came to an abrupt ending. Officers and men rushed upon deck and took their places. The thoughtfulness of the officer of the day in removing the fases, caused a slight delay, and before the broadside could be delivered the lookouts reported to the admiral that they saw no indications of a disturbance or unusual excitement in the streets, and Far ragut concluded that the hauling down of the flag was the act of some reckless person and not a revolt of the city, as it was afterward found. He therefore decided to investigate the matter first, and gave the order to hold the lire. Nothing could have prevented the total destruction of New Orleans if the fleet had once commenced to shell the town. Farragut's religious habits saved the city. Had he remained on deck the fuses would not have been touched and the broadside signal would have been given without delay —New York World Interview.

Expenses of a Parliamentary Candidate. A most important provision is contained in the statute of the 25 and 26 Victoria, chap. 20: "No payment shall be unide by or on behalf of any candidate, otherwise than through his authorized agents." This rule still holds, and the little paragraph is prac-tically the basis upon which the British elec-

tion laws stand. When a person wishes to stand for a constituency, he first secures the services of an election agent, through whose hands must pass every penny spent by the candidate to secure his return, who, at the end of the campaign, must account, upon outh, for every penny he has expended on behalf of his employer. Nor are his expenses capable of indefinite inflation. Statute after statute has fixed what shall be paid by the carelidate for each step his agent takes in his behalf. Although the allowances, in view of the cheaper vicians, and the cigarette consumer of two rate of living in England, are calculated on three years' standing can generally be a most liberal scale, yet almost any candiid by his troublesome little cough and the date in this country who "gets off" as easily verify with which a old in the clast atmiss him.

it is in: in a sensing made easy" relation,

Sun. as his English brother might congrutulate himself on his good fortune.—New York

It requires a good deal of nerve to perform duty visits under such conditions as happened before. With his card case in hand, he asked the concierge: "Are M. and Mine. X. at home?" "Yes, sir." "Oh, all right: then I home? "Yes, sir." "Oh, all right; then I will call again."—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Worked a Successful teheme. "Mrs. Hendricks," said Dumley to his landlady, "will you please add a little hot water to my tea! It is too strong." After supper Dumley asked Mrs. Hendricks if she would ther believed canine being buried in a mind waiting until the following week for his board money, and she graciously replied:

"Certainly, Mr. Dumley."—New York Sun.

GIRLS WHO TAKE PICTURES.

Its a Great Craze, Amateur Photography, Just Now in Chicago. Amateur photography has taken quite a hold among the women of Chicago,"

said a professional. "There's a class of about twenty girls who place themselves under Professor Nicols' charge and go out to the suburbs once a week making views, Nichols is a splendid teacher, and some of his pupils are doing good work. There's another feature of this amateur photographing craze, though, that is even more interesting. I mean the temptation there is in a house where there are two or three girls and a camera to do something original. When girls are in love with their own left shoulders, as Katisha was, or the shape of their arms Katisha was, or the shape of their arms or of their feet, they are very apt to steal up into the garret, where there is a good deal of light and privacy, and enjoy themselves at picture making, one posing while the other manipulates the camera. A young lady friend of mine came to me the other day with the photograph of a pair of feet, which she laughingly said were her own, but she had nerve to make the admission, for had nerve to make the admission, for those feet were fearful and wonderful to behold. As a matter of fact, the young lady has very pretty feet, but they were spoiled by the lack of skill on the part of the operator.

My wife is an amateur of consider able reputation among her lady friends. They know that I have given her instruction, and so they go to her for advice. She tells me that private posing is all the rage, and that there are some very pretty pictures floating about among her girl chums. This is dangerous business work, though, and I know of several cases where families hereto fore friendly have been plunged into deadly feads on account of these photo-graphs and incautions exhibition of them to other people. I could tell you a very good story, if I dared, about a match broken off in this way. Without mentioning any names, a young lady living on Michigan avenue was engaged to a very estimable gentleman. A friend of hers was also an admirer of the same man, and was not a little disconfited when she heard of the engagement. But she neither broke her heart nor quarreled with her rival. She became an awateur photgrapher, invited the other girl to pose for her, secured a negative just to her bking and then plot ted to have a friend of hers show it to the young man. Her little game worked to a charm. The picture was not im-proper at all, only a little injudicious, but engaged young men are proverbially particular about their fiancee's conduct, and this was no exception to the rule In two days the engagement was at an The fair schemer is now living in

Carleton House,

hope, while the victim is crying her eyes

out and trying to ascertain the cause of her whilom lover's tickleness,"—Chic

ANDREW SHELLEY, Prop.

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